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SPECIFICATIONS GOOD ENOUGH

But They Are Wholly Disregarded In the City Street Macadamizing.

RESULT IS VERY POOR WORK.

Hard Limerock Best-City Has Plenty, But Officials Do Not Use It. Why?

Comparison With Chicago's Methods And Materials Shows What is Wrong With Local Street Work.

The Tribune made a second gasp yesterday in at attempt to justify the Second avenue blundering. After the "News" in a half score of articles had thoroughly exposed the weakness of the macadamizing there, the "American" organ "whispered with bated breath" in a few paltry insinuations that the attacks on the street work had something to do with tithing. Now it has found its voice again, and says decently, at least, though still brazenly, that one of the best pieces of improvement work now being done by the "American" city administration is the macadcan city administration is the inacad-amizing of Second avenue from Canyon road to the military reservation. When completed it will be one of the most beautiful drives in Salt Lake. A splen-did macadam is being laid, giving a fine roadway. The thoroughfare is beautifully shaded on both sides and is roset structive in every way. Oppomost attractive in every way. Opposition newspapers are carping that the job is a poor one, but the taxpayers who are paying for it are satisfied."

CONVICTS THE "AMERICANS."

Accepting as true that this is one of the best pieces of improvement work now being done by the "American" city administration," it follows that that administration is worse than its nost pronounced enemies have ever de-lared it to be. Because: 1. The macadamizing of Second av-nue is already showing its true nature

wearing out, raveling, and requir-patching at one end before the oth-end is finished.

cha is finished.

2. The street pavement will not last it is paid for. Many people are takty the time limit to pay for this impowement; but before it is half paid, they will be assessed for the laying another.

f another.

3. These facts have been repeatedly emonstrated in the "News." and not ven the Tribune has even ventured to ispute them. Hundreds of observers

will confirm them if necessary.

4. The people are not satisfied with this work now, and will grow less so with every month of service to which the new road is subjected. Through their councilmen they have protested in vain to the city council and some are now ready to do more than protest.

THE SPECIFICATIONS.

To put the matter in a new light, it is teresting to know that the city en-ineer, the board of public works and il others concerned in the road build-ing, must be aware of the violation of specifications that goes on daily in

Sait Lake Coty has adopted, upon the econimendation of the city engineer, and with the assent of the board of ublic works, some of the most admiraof specifications for street work fault need be found with the specileations. They are good enough. The rouble is that they are not enforced. They are left to enforce themselves, and this they cannot do. For instance wo of the first among them read as follows:

AS TO THE SUB-GRADE.

Second 2. "When mud or soft ma-terial is encountered, it shall be taken out below the sub-grade if the city en-

out below the sub-grade if the city engineer shall so direct, and not otherwise. If so directed and taken out the space shall be re-filled with good, clean gravel, by and at the expense of the contractor."

Section 6. "Such portions of the street or sidewalk as cannot be reached by the roller, and all places excavated below the sub-grade and re-filled, and all pipe trenches and other places that cannot be properly compacted by the roller, shall be tamped solidly by and at the expense of the contractor. And this refers to all trenches that are already excavated prior that may be hereafter excavated prior

No attention is paid to these ar-No attention is paid to these articles. The work goes on with nobody to see that they are complied with. The claborate specifications are ridiculous in that they do not have any influence on the work which they are supposed to govern. That these paragraphs deserve to be operative is shown by comparing them with those enforced by the city of Chicago.

CHICAGO'S LOWER STRATUM.

The Chicago specifications provide nat on the sub-grade "shall be bread a layer of blast furnace slag of the best quality and broken so as o pass through a ring 6 inches in lameter. This layer shall be covered of the fine slag, limestone screenings, inders, mill ashes, or foundry sand a such quantities as to completely fill interstices, then fleeded and rolled with a ten ten steam roller until with a ten ton steam roller until thoroughly compacted. This layer shall measure not less than eight inches in depth." We prepare no lower stratum and of course save that expense, which is not always necessary. Chicago's lower stratum is put in to resist the very heavy traffic which those streets

Other specifications for our street ork, embodying very important fea-res, are the following:

res, are the following:

4. The broken stone shall be supled in three sizes, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

5. I shall contain no fragments more
an four (4) inches nor less than
to and one-half (2½) inches in any
rection. No. 2 shall contain no fragents more than two and one-half
the inches nor less than one (1)
the in any direction. No. 3 shall
that in no fragments which will not
tess a one-half (½) inch circular ring
the shall include all the dust of fragere. All broken stone fragments All broken stone fragments have rough surfaces such as are led by fracture and must be as regular as practicable. Flat or shaped stones and water-worn

The payement shall be laid in

gineer before the next course is applied. All material used for filling interstices in the macadam shall be limestone screenings which shall pass a one-half (½) inch circular ring. They shall be free from any injurious material and shall contain all the dust

They shall be free from any injurious material and shall contain all the dust of fracture.

7. The roller shall be run along the edge of the stone backward and forward several times on each side before rolling the center. Before putting on the filler the bottom course shall be rolled until the stones do not creep or wave ahead of the roller. In no case shall the screenings for filler be dumped in mass upon the crushed stone, but they shall be spread uniformly over the surface from wagons or from piles that have been placed along the curbs. It shall then be swept with rattan or steel brooms and rolled dry. This process shall be continued until no mere will go in dry when the surface shall be sprinkled to more effectually fill the veids. No filler shall be left on the surface.

These are among the requirements that are so openly and fragrantly disregarded in all the city street work now in progress. As will be seen, the specifications are good enough—excellent, in fact; but what they are for no one seems to know, since they have absolutely no bearing on the nature of the work. There are frequent violations of almost every item in No. 4 and No. 7. Any one can satisfy himself of this fact by a simple inspection of the work in progress on Second avenue.

LIMESTONE IS BEST.

LIMESTONE IS BEST.

What can be the purpose of the strange persistence of this city's road-makers in using the softer and unfit limestone, is variously guessed at. Some say that an attempt is being made to discredit macadam in favor of the more expensive asphaltum; others, that the purpose is to discredit limerock in favor of quartzite, for in well known claims of this latter material various city officials are said to be interested. At this suggestion, the materials used in other cities have been ascertained. Limestone has the preference. If hard, it makes the ideal suburban road. Thus of the specifications for contract in Chicago one reads: Chicago one reads:

CHICAGO USES IT.

'All trenches shall be filled from the

"All trenches shall be filled from the bottom of the present foundation with crushed limestone and screenings thoroughly compacted."

"On the foundation as above prepared shall be spread a layer of crushed limestene broken to a size which shall pass through a ring of 2½ inches internal diameter and be held on a ring of one inch internal diameter. This layer shall be covered with fine limestone screenings," etc.

The Chicago specifications go on to say that on this subgrade, there "shall be spread a layer of crushed limestone broken so as te pass through a ring four inches in diameter." This layer must then "be covered with fine limestone broken so as te pass through a ring four inches in diameter." This layer must then "be covered with fine limestone screenings in such quantity as to completely fill all the interstices." This layer is floeded and rolled, and must be not less than seven inches in depth at the center. Then follows a layer of limestone four inches deep, broken so as to pass through a ring 2½ inches in diameter, to be covered with screenings, floeded, and then rolled. The crushed stone must be "the best of its kind, dry, clean, uniform in quality, and as near the cube form as possible,"

GRADES OF ROCK.

As said before, Salt Lake does not have the hard, igneous (fire-formed) rock in sufficient quantity available for road-making. The hard or igneous rocks are trap, syenite, granite, schist and gneiss; but the three last named are often the soft for use, e.; as in are often too soft for use, or, as in the case of the local granite, while hard enough, yet given to such rapid disintegration under wear that they are unfit for road-making. After the igneous rocks comes limestone. This may be soft or hard, cementing or non-cementing, ough or brittle, etc. When suitable, it makes a first class read.

WE HAVE GOOD MATERIAL.

The Dry canyen rock owned by the city has a combination of the very best qualities for road-making. It is, as compared with most other kinds of its own species, that is, of lime rock, relatively very hard, tough, and of high comenting power. There can be no cementing power. There can be no doubt that this city is fortunately situdoubt that this city is fortunately stu-ated in this respect. It has the very best of material for average road-mak-ing, located most conveniently, just above the theroughfares, so that it could be delivered on tram cars by the mere force of gravity to almost any

compare the advantages of using the city's hard rock from Dry canyon, with the present absurd method of carting soft materials for miles up hill from the city carrier to the porth of the quarries away to the north of Warm Springs, and it is evident north of the Warm Springs, and it is evident that some extraordinary reason lies behind the action of the city authorities in sticking to the private quarries in preference to using the city's own material.

LESS VALUABLE KINDS.

Next in value comes quartzite, ther sandstone, then slate, then mica schist, and finally marble. Prof. Shaler con-siders limestone to be twice as durable as sandstone. The latter and slate he deems werthless for road-making. The softer stones however, can be used as the foundation, to be covered on top with a 4-inch layer of either trap or hard limestone macadam.

hard limestone macadam.

Chicago makes some macadam roads from limestone and granite and some from limestone only. As these roads are undoubtedly first class, a study of their construction for the purpose of comparison is valuable in showing the materials used.

BETTERMENT, THE SLOGAN.

Poplar Grove Residents Now Organize Improvement League Scheme,

Residents of Poplar Grove have started to organize an improvement league for the betterment of sanitary conditions in that neighborhood. Last evening there was an enthusiastic meeting, attended by 40 taxpayers and property owners. It is complained that there is a great deal of stagnant water along the railroad tracks, and that for the welfare of the residents the water should be properly drained. Another meeting will be held next week and steps will be taken to make general improvements. The city improvements. council will probably be asked for as-

HARRIMAN'S VIEWS ON STATE OF TRADE.

Chicago. Aug. 10.—A dispatch to the Record. Herald from New York says:

1. If. Harriman vesterday gave his viewa regarding the sate of trade. He said:

"I hear lots of talk of a recession in business, but see no signs of the recession. My advice from the west, southwest and northwest are that husiness is still at top-notch. So far as one can judge at present it hooks as though we were soing to do a big fall work."

Asked what he theught about the prospect for a return of confidence, Mr. Harriman replied with a smile:

"This is beyond me, investors and the public generally, like individuals, have their moods and changes, Meanwhile, we are going ahead and keeping our proporties in first class shape. They are growing more valuable every day, and I doubt not that everything will turn out all right for values must tell in the end."

Mr. Harriman is soon to make his annual tour over the Harriman lines. He will be gone two or three weeks.

Telegraphers Favor Government Ownership.

Strikers Preparing List of Demands to Submit to Local Manager Long of the Western Union Giving Terms of Settlement-Ninety Per Cent of Salt Lake Messages Shut Off Today-Postal Has Delay Sign Out.

Labor Hall, Room 3.

Western Union messages shut off, Postal taking messages subject to de-

Number of Men and Women Out-44, 19 from regular force, 25 from the extra force.

Messenger boys join operators with presentation of demand for more pay. Situation at Noon-Strikers are preparing list of demands to submit to Manager Long, giving terms of set-

Forty-four operators of the Western Union Telegraph company are holding strike meetings today in room 3 of the Federation of Labor hall. Their immediate task in hand is the preparation of a set of demands to file with Manager Long, giving the terms on which they will go back to work.

A. V. Palm, president of the local union who was called out of the session this morning to give his views

sion this morning, to give his views on the situation, declared most emphatically that the men will not go back to work on any sober second thought, and that the strike is not a hastily considered move.

"This is a Western Union fight," he said. "It is on in earnest, and it has been coming on for a long, long time, The boys have been dissatisfied for years, and the reason there has been no adjustment is a personal one with Colonel Clowry, president of the Western Union. The demands of the men have always run counter to the set policies of the colonel, and he has allowed matters to come to this crists before seeking to make an adjustment. Now the fight is on, and a general airing of conditions is, to my mind, all that can bring peace." all that can bring peace."
When asked about the demands to be

AN EXPLOSION

OF DYNAMITE

Hundreds of Spectators at Fire

In Boulder Thrown to the

Ground by One.

Boulder, Colo., Aug. 10 .- Fire, orig-

inating from an unknown cause, in the

western end of the Colorado & South-

ern freight depot at 1 o'clock this morn-

ing, destroyed the depot with a vast

quantity of freight in half an hour,

and spreading a distance of 100 feet,

enveloped a powderhouse containing

1,000 pounds of dynamite, which ex-

ploded with a tremendous shock, throw-

ing firemen and hundreds of spectators

to the ground, fatally injuring two men

and breaking the plate glass in every

business house in town as well as in

hundreds of residences. The loss is estimated at \$250,000. The fire was re-

ported under control at 3:30.

The Boulder police report that 100 persons were injured by the explosion.

and that 25 are being cared for in hos-

pitals.

The following were fatally injured:
Roy LaFavre, volunteer fireman, Boul-

Ike O. Wilson, volunteer fireman,

Livingston, Denver, a machinist; blown 50 feet against the side of a building; three ribs broken, clothes burned off. Edward Cook, side and arms badly

Alexander Spartell, blacksmith; clothes burned off; badly burned about

the bedy. Erble Miller, carpenter; badly hurt

wrecked over their heads; four mem-

bers of family badly injured.

When the alarm was first turned in, only a small blaze was visible at the

west end of the depet.

The firemen, handicapped by low pressure, fought bravely, in utter ignorance that half a ton of explosives were stored within 100 feet of the burning

stored within 100 feet of the burning building. The warming was given, and when the sheet iron shack split open with a roar, the men manning the hose and every person within a radius of 100 yards were hurled to the ground. Rey LaFavre and Ike O. Wilson, who were nearest the storehouse, were frightfully mangled. La Favre's left leg was blown off above the knee. Wil-son, a cripple with an artificial leg.

leg was blown off above the knee. Wilson, a cripple with an artificial leg, had his right leg blown away and the wooden limb scattered and fragments of it driven into his body.

Acress the street from the freight depot a big two-story brick warehouse had great cracks driven in its walls and its roof blown off.

Several shacks along the tracks, occurred by squatters were reduced to

by falling timbers.
Family named Ramsey, living in small house near the station; hou

Among the other injured are:

burned, bruised.

hour day, and the giving of higher pay in good faith. This last clause he amplified by explaining a little more about the personality of Col. Clowry. "The dissatisfaction in the Western Union service," he said, "is general, and is practically the same everywhere. If we are not striking in every city, it is merely because we are not shooting all our ammunition at the first shot, and do not wish to drag the public in any more than we have to to get fair treatment from the company. Our demands on Mauager Long will not differ materially from the demands made

demands on Manager Long will not differ materially from the demands made all along the line. We insist that the company furnish typewriters, and that the pay of first class men be raised. Also that the "extra" list be cut down and many men now regularly employed on this list be put on the pay roll."

This statement too needed amplification, and Mr. Palm made it clear by stating that Col. Clowry was advanced through the Western Union service because of his promises to the directors that be would get dividends.

"Col. Clowry was a great dividend gotter," be explained. "When he received his appointment as superintendent it was with the boast that he would save to Western Union dividends \$2,00,000 a year out of operating expenses.

000.000 a year out of operating expenses.

"Well, maybe Clowry did it. But he took it out of the legitimate income of the operators, and he demoralized the service, created discontent, and finally brought on the great strike that is starting now. There were many tricks he worked. One was to make a high salary list for regular employes, and then put everybody he possibly could on the extra list for regular employes the extra list for regular employes the extra list, working them at a low rate in the hope of getting on the regular list, Why ten years ago I was an operator in Chicago, supposed to be getting \$72 a month, and although I worked 12 to 15 hours a day—that is, I was there subject to call—they figured my salary down by typical Clowry methods to about half that, and the in-

left in the center of the city. Guards of armed men were thrown about the banks and mercantile establishments

banks and mercantile establishments to prevent looting.

Scarcely had the smoke from the explosion drifted away than a band of volunteers rushed into the powder house, and fightling their way through the choking mist and flame, located several kegs of giant powder which had failed to explode and which they carried out to a safe place.

On a sidetrack at the platform of the burning depot stood a car containing eight tons of dynamite. Despite the fact that cinders were falling on the roof and that little flickers of flame were apparent on its walls, a switching crew backed down and coupled the smouldering car, and while the brakemen beat out the sparks the engine hauled the car two miles into the country, where it was left on a sidetrack.

the country, where it was left on a sidetrack.

The Boulder club's weekly reception had just been ended and many men and women were standing on the sidetrack waiting for their carriages, when the explosion occurred. About 50 women were blown off their feet. A brick house occupied by J. J. McCabe, half a block from the freight house, was wrecked.

All the windows in the University building were blown out and the plaster fell from the walls and ceiling of the main building.

Thirty cars were competely destroyed, with their contents, consisting of valuable merchandise.

The fact that dangerous explosives were stored so near the depot, and that a few persons were aware of the fact, will be made the subject of a rigid inquiry by the city authorities, railway officials explaining that the

storage was only temporary, pending shipment to the mines. "We have proof that the fire in the

"We have proof that the fire in the depot of the Colorado & Southern at Boulder last night was of incendiary origin," said Vice President A. D. Parker of the Colorado & Southern railroad today. "The miscreants may not have looked for the awful results that followed through the explosion of the dynamite, but upon their heads the blame of the catastrophe must rest. I will not say whem I suspect."

HALSEY'S CONDITION.

It is Unchanged and Surgeons Offer

Little Hope of Recovery.

San Francisco, Aug. 10.—The condition of T. V. Halsey, who was operated on Thursday night for appendicitis, is unchanged. He passed a comfortable night, but the crisis is not yet at hand. Dr. Shumate called at the St. Francis hospital early this morning, but found no variation in the pulse or temperature of his patient since the builetin issued at midnight. The effect of the chloroform has disappeared and within the next 24 hours symptoms on which the final outcome may be prognosticated are expected. The probability of bringing Halsey to trial on the 11 charges of bribery is slight. The surgeons can offer but little hope for his ultimate recevery, the disease having gone so far before the knife was used that it will be miraculous if a cure is effected.

MOORS ATTACK FRENCH

Several shacks along the tracks, occupied by squatters, were reduced to splinters.

In the business section of the city great sheets of heavy glass fell in splinters on the sidewalk, following the explosion. Not a pane of glass is

I will not say whom I suspect."

valuable merchandise.

Strike Headquarters—Federation of said that they would be for the eight hour day, and the giving of higher pay in good faith. This last clause he amplified by the said that they would be for the eight hour day, and the giving of higher pay in good faith. This last clause he amplified by the said that they would be for the eight hour day, and the giving of higher pay in good faith. This last clause he amplified by the said that they would be for the eight hour day, and the giving of higher pay in good faith. This last clause he amplified by the said that they would be for the eight hour day, and the giving of higher pay in good faith. This last clause he amplified by the said that they would be for the eight hour day, and the giving of higher pay in good faith. This last clause he amplified by the said that they would be for the eight hour day, and the giving of higher pay in good faith. This last clause he amplified by the said that they would be for the eight hour day, and the giving of higher pay in good faith. This last clause he amplified by the said that they would be for the eight hour day, and the giving of higher pay in good faith. This last clause he amplified by the said that they would be for the eight hour day, and the giving of higher pay in good faith. This last clause he amplified by the said that they would be for the eight hour day, and the giving of higher pay in good faith. This last clause he amplified by the said that they would be for the eight hour day, and the giving of higher pay in good faith. This last clause he amplified by the said that they would be for the eight hour day, and the giving of higher pay in good faith. The said that they would be for the eight hour day, and the giving of higher pay in good faith. The said that they would be for the eight hour day, and the giving of higher pay in good faith. The said that they would be for the eight had the said that they would be for the eight had the said that they would be for the eight had the said that they would be for the eight

upon."
When asked how he thought the trouble would finally end President Palmsald definitely and with decision that said definitely and with decision that government ownership was the final solution and the only one. "You see," he said, "the company operates for dividends, and you must remember this is neither for the public nor for the optrators. The government would operate to give service and justice to the men."

"As long as a superintendent is charge whose orders are to get dividends, you will have a repetition of the tactics that have been played on us until this revolt. A civil service examination would determine one's

us until this revolt. A civil service examination would determine one's fitness to man a wire and give the public reliable service. At present the company puts on the cheapest material it can get, and works its best men as little as it is forced to, to cut down their salaries."

Mr. Palm considers the explanations given by Col. Clowry of the Los Angeles affair lies, and calls them that directly, "The man who was discharged for delaying with malice the transmission of telegrams was a "bonus" man, who is baid by the message. A good receiver could take his messages, and the only way he obstructed the service was by sending them faster thar a poorly taught operator could receive them. To "lift" him off a fast wire to a slower one was to cut his salary, and yet this is the punishment given him for being proficient. With this fact before you, you can easily understand why such a case should be made a test matter, and why we should go out in city after city."

The Western Union is handling a lit-tie business through its manager and chief operator, both of whom are man-ning keys today. The Postal has its entire local force at work, but is swamped with Western Union busi-ness.

BECOME GENERAL

Such is Opinion of Ahern, of the

Telegraphers' Union of

New York.

New York, Aug. 1 .-- A strike of 3,000

telegraphers in New York in sympathy

with the Chicago strike is to be con-

sidered at a meeting being called for to-

morrow. President Ahern of the local

"It is likely that New York will be

involved in the strike. The union has

done all in its power to prevent a strike,

but the company has not acted fairly.

I think the strike will become general

panies, who have not worked at the keys for years will be called upon to man the wires, while non-union men

man the wires, while non-union men who remain at work will be given opportunities of making double time. When a strike was threatened several weeks ago the Western Union purchased scores of cots to take care of the strike breakers in the main office of the company if necessary. The company officials believe that they will remain the way will be the company of the strike will be the strike should it.

FIRST VIOLENCE.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—First violence in the telegraph operators' strike in Chi-cago occurred early today when a clerk in the main offices of the Postal

Telegraph company, was knocked down in Clark street as he was on his way home from work. Two men who, he declared, had been following him, came out of an alley and attacked him.

The clerk refused to wive his name.

THE BREACH WIDENS.

in the streets when the strike breaker

union, said early today:

throughout the country."

STRIKE WILL

arrived, said they would feel no harm, that the operators were not good ones and that even if they were importing them into Chicago, they could not do the companies much good when the men are striking elsewhere over the

LITTLE CHANGE IN KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Aug. 10.—There was but little change here this morning in the Western Union strike situation. George Brownson, local manager, stated that they had about 30 operators at work at the main office, an increase of 15 over yesterday, and that with this force they were moving business in fair shape. On the other hand, Cal E. Ryle, who has charge of the strike for the operators, declared that none of the strikers had gone back to work and that the Western Union's force consisted of wire chiefs, the four or five operators who failed to go out yesterday, and a few office clerks who had been pressed into service. The branch offices were still closed. The strikers agreed to let the board of trade operators go to work, the board, and not, the Western Union to pay the salaries. Pickets were ordered placed at all Western Union offices.

All the Postal operators here with the exception of a few chiefs struck shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon. DENVER UNCHANGED.

Denver, Aug. 10.—Conditions at the local office of the Western Union Telegraph company remain about the same today as they were yesterday after the strike was inaugurated. None of the \$5 operators who went on stirke have returned to work but the Western Union officials claim to have secured 15 operators and to be moving messages with some delay. The Postal operators are still working.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 10.—There is no change in the Western Union strike situation. So far as known, the company has made no effort to replace the strikers, and no business is being accepted for transmission, there being no one to man the wires, the attention of the chief operators being required at the switchboards and repeaters. The strikers at a meeting appointed a picket committee, and it was the senti-ment that the men return when the trouble was settled at Chicago and elsewhere, there being no grievances except the demand for an 8-hour

day. WALK-OUT IN NEW ORLEANS. New Orleans, Aug. 10.—All of the operators in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph company walked out here this morning at 10 o'clock in conformity with an order issued after a vote had been taken at a meeting of the local telegraphers' union.

STRIKE AT HOUSTON. Houston, Aug. 10.—All the Western Union operators here have struck this norning. MOST MEN OUT.

Minneapolis, Aug. 10.—With but few exceptions every Western Union oper-ator in Minneapolis left his instru-ment and walked out today. PARTIAL TIE-UP AT TOPEKA.

Topeka, Aug. 10.—Both the Western Union and the Postal companies here were partially tied up this morning. The managers of the two companies today are handling the work. AT LOS ANGELES.

Los Angeles, Aug. 10.—Ethelbert Stewart, special agent of the bureau of labor, representing the department of commerce and labor, arrived in Los Angeles at 9 o'clook this morning to investigate the local Western Union telegraph strike. He went at once to the Western Union office where he held a lengthy conference with Asst Sunt. Western Union office where he held a lengthy conference with Asst. Supt. I. N. Miller of the Western Union who is in charge of affairs of the company. Mr. Stewart stated that he was here for the purpose of investigating an alleged violation by the Western Union official agreement recently entered into between the company and the telegraphers' union. His report will be made to Commissioner Netil at Washington.

ington.
WILL GO OUT SUNDAY. Oakland, Aug. 10 .- President Small

Officials of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies who yesterday expressed the belief that the strike in Chicago would prove to be local in its nature, said today that the situation was such that preparations were being made to handle the business in the case the men walked out. Minor officials and clerks of both companies, who have not worked at the of the Telegraphers' union said this morning that the telegraphers of Oak-land and San Francisco will go on strike tomorrow (Sunday). KOREAN GOVERNMENT. In Reorganization Three Members of

It's Staff Will be Vice Ministers. Seoul, Aug. 10 .- In the reorganization of the Korean government three mem-bers of Marquis Ito's staff will become vice ministers of the three Korean de-partments of state. of the company if necessary. The company officials believe that they will affectually break the strike, should it be called, within a short time. They say the union does not control over 50 per cent of the telegraphers here and that the union treasury is empty. President Ahern denied today that the local union was without funds and said that the telegraphers could finance a long strike.

partments of state.

Marquis Ito, accompanied by eight members of the Japanese-Korean administration left today for Tokio via Chemulpo, where a large demonstration will be held in celebration of Ito's coup d'etat, general Hasegawa has been appointed acting resident-general and the practical restoration of order in the practical restoration of order in Korea will devolve upon him. Gen. Hasegawa has declared that in a na-tional sense, there will be no elim-ination of the throne in the govern-ment of Korea and believes that under the order of things the people may pos-sibly become more cohesive but will rei; upon the Japanese for the mainnance of order

Marquis Ito and his party will sati from Chemulpo on a warship. The Chemulpo squadron has dispersed.

A LOVERS' QUARREL.

THE BREACH WIDENS.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—The breach between the commercial telegraphers out on strike and the telegraph companies widened and a finish fight was promised today when the Western Union Telegraph company imported its first load of strike breakers to man the silent keys. There were 30 of them, picked up in New York.

The arrangements for the housing and feeding of the men have been kept a secret, but it is believed that they will be kept o- the plant of the company to prevent the possibility of their meeting with any violence at the hands of strike sympathizers. The union men in the streets when the strike breakers Girl Stabs Lover and He Bleeds to Death.

St. Louis, Aug. 10.—As a result of the lovers' quarrel, Theresa Sullivan, aged 22, is under arrest charged with the killing last night of Michael San-ders. She stabbed him with a pecket berte, severing his turnley real, and he ders. She stabbed him with a pocket knife, severing his jugular vein and he bled to death.

A VERY BRIGHT COMET.

San Jose, Cal., Aug. 10.—Director W. W. Campbell of Lick observatory, speaking of the new comet, says:

"The faint comet discovered by Daniel of Princeton observatory in June has now become the brightest comet that northern astronomers have seen in the past 14 years. In the clear skies of Mount Hamilton a splendid view of the comet is obtained without telescopic aid. The head of the comet is about as bright as a second magnitude star and bright as a second magnitude star and the tail is visible to a length of 10 de-grees. At present the comet is on the northern border of the constellation of Orion. During the next fortnight will be passing eastward through the southern part of Gemini. The come should reach its maximum brightness for terrestrial observers in the latte half of August."

STANDARD SUED FOR DUTY

Manila, Aug. 10.—The attorney-general has been instructed by the department of justice at Washington title suit against the Standard Oil com pany to recover \$40,000 import dut on an old claim dating back to th time when the military turned ove the government to the civil authoritie. The amount represents the difference between the Dingley rate and the pres

BIEBERSTEIN AGAIN IN FAVOR

CORPORATIONS

A Month May See Important Developments in the Campaign Against Them.

SAYS ATTY.-GEN. BONAPARTE.

If Standard Oil Fine is Upheld Government Will Find Way To Get Money

He and President Have Discussed the Matter-Harriman Affairs Will Soon be Heard From.

New York, Aug. 10 .- Atty. Gen. Bonsparte, who visited President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay yesterday, stopped for a brief period in this city before going to his home in Baltimore. While here he talked more fully of his conference with the president and intimated that the next month might bring out further developments of importance in the campaign against alleged law breaking corporations.

"I do not wish to make any secret of the fact that the talk between the president and myself was in reference president and myself was in reference to the fine imposed by Judge Landis against the Standard Oil company of Indiana said Mr. Bonaparte. "We discussed also what step would be taken as a result of the investigation of the interstate commerce commission on the Harriman railroad system, What will be done in regard to both these will be done in regard to both these questions I cannot tell at the present

Mr. Bonaparte was asked if there would be any prosecution of individuals, and he replied:

AFTER BIG FRY.

"I will say that if we have what the doctors call a good case those higher up will come in for their share of investigations. The cases will be pushed to the limit. So far as the smaller fry are concerned, I do not think there is any use in going after them. I refer to the men who are at persent holding positions in the companies." positions in the companies."
"Will the Standard Oil company of Indiana be forced to pay the fine if its appeal fails?"

appeal fails?"
"That is a question, the answer to which can only be found in the future," said Mr. Bonaparte smiling.
"The president and I talked over the amount of the fine imposed by the courts and we both sympathized very much with the company," added the attorney general, and his smile broadened.

"But how can the Standard Oil company of Indiana pay a fine of over \$29,000,000 on a capitalization of only \$1,000,000," he was asked.

WILL GO AFTER MONEY.

"If the decision just obtained is affirmed by the court of appeals then we will go after our money and get it in some way." answered Mr. Bonaparte. "It is true that a stone has no blood,"he some way," answered Mr. Bonaparte.
"It is true that a stone has no blood,"he added, "but a stone may be ground up. This one case against one company of the Standard Oil company does not insure immunity for the other branches. In all probability other cases will be taken up by the department of justice. In speaking about the Harriman report which he had discussed with the president, the attorney-general said that there was nothing to be said at this time, but that developments may be expected within the next few weeks.
"Within a month," said Mr. Bonaparte, "I can say that there will be something heard from the Harriman affairs. While there may be some new developments there will be nothing of a sensational character. I have had this subject under consideration for the last three or four weeks."

Among other things discussed by the president, Mr. Bonaparte, according to the latter, was the prevalence of "land frauds" in the west. There are a great many of these cases, it was said, and the president is very much interested in having them brought to light and the offenders criminally prosecuted. This is being done just as fast as the cases come up for consideration."

MAY HAVE YELLOW FEVER.

Cienfuegos, Cuba, Aug. 10.—An Amer-can soldier here is suffering from what is believed to be yellow fever. This is the first case of a soldier being attacked by the disease since the army of occupation came to the island, and the authorities are somewhat appre-

NINE PERSONS KILLED BY DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

Detroit, Aug. 10 .- A car of dynamite intended for use in blasting at the lime kilns crossing at the mouth of the Detroit river, exploded today at Essex, Ont., causing great destruction to property and the injuring of a number of people. The explosion destroyed the depot and freight house, Green's grocery and Mill's store and broke

every window in Essex.

A number of people from nearby towns have gone to their assistance. The explosion was felt for 15 miles.

The latest report from Essex received at Windsor, Ont., is that nine persons were killed by the explosion and that every house in the town, which has 2,500 inhabitants, was destroyed. Essex is 17 miles from Windsor. Essex is 17 miles from Wind-

sor.
Physicians from Windsor and Detroit hurried to the scene in automobiles.

STEAMERS FOR CANADA'S TRADE New York, Aug. 10 .- The nine new Atlantic liners promised by President Truce Ismay, of the International Mer. antile Marine Navigation company

ix months ago in his address to the

tockholders have been laid down and he first one, the Albert, will be ready arly next spring for the Canadian One of the next steamers will be alled the Minnewauska and will run inder the Atlantic transport flag. She

fill be larger, faster and more luxuri-usly fitted than the present steamers f the Minnetonia class. Family ats, with all modern improvements romenade deck, will be one

John Lee, general manager of the niernational Mercantile Marine Navistion company, says that the new teamers are all under way at the rloug shipyards at Belfast and on the Clyda.

"MAYOR THOMPSON'S MANLY STATEMENT

(Salt Lake Tribune, Oct. 4, 1906.)

The people of Salt Lake owe it to the city's good name, as well as to the proper sense of justice, to refrain from prejudging the affair in the police department. Thus far nothing substantial has been produced by way of evidence involving the integrity of any officer. Until proof is presented implicating Chief Sheets or either of his subordinates, unconfirmed storries of fraud and connivance should not be interpreted as evidence.

When the charges were made against Chief Sheets and his department I began a personal inquiry. This has been as thorough as time would permit. This affair shall be sifted to the bottom, and I shall aid in any possible manner in giving to the public the facts. I heard the council inquiry this afternoon, and I believe that no fair-minded man who was there will say that the statements made by Chief Sheets and Sergeant Hempel did not completely exonerate them from wrongdoing. I feel that even the most prejudiced person must admit that

The public was asked to present evidence substantiating public charges, but not a man came forward with a single statement. The police officials were then subjected to an examination by all the members of the council present, foes as well as friends, and everything pointed to the strictest compliance with department regula-

I mean that this affair shall be swiftly and thoroughly probed, and I believe that those men and women of Salt Lake who have so often reposed confidence in my word will accept this as my assurance that I mean that the police department shall be purged of the charges and insinuations, , no matter how unpleasant the per-

I believe Chief Sheets has been wronged. But my faith in him shall not bias my official action if reasonable proof is produced that he is unworthy. He is entitled to the fairness of the people of this city, and I trust that all will aid me and others who are determined that the facts be made known in a thorough and speedy investigation.

EZRA THOMPSON, Mayor.

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AND ARE REPULSED.

the inquiry has been open and free from the slightest suspicion of whitewash.

tions and practises. Chief Sheets' accusers made no appearance. He was there and answered every question in a straightforward and, I believe, truthful manner.

formance of my duty to the people of Sait Lake may become. I believe Chief Sheets has been wronged. But my faith in him shall not bias my official action if reason-